



1

Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Minimize clearing and the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream barriers, wild wood lands, wetlands, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.



2

Construction Phasing

- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
- Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.



3

Construction Entrances

- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Make sure that the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.
- Properly site entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.



4

Silt Fencing

- Inspect and maintain silt fences after each storm.
- Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried.
- Securely attach the material to the stakes.
- Don't place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or use them as a check dam.
- Stormwater should not flow around the silt fence.



6

Vegetative Buffers

- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater run-off.
- Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.



8

Equipment Fueling and Containment

- Use offsite fueling stations as much as possible, or dedicated fueling areas onsite.
- Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Dedicated fueling areas should be level, protected from stormwater, and located at least 50 ft from downstream drainage facilities and watercourses.
- Protect fueling areas with berms and dikes to prevent run-on, run-off, and to contain spills.
- Use vapor recovery nozzles with automatic shutoffs to control drips as well as air pollution.



9

Waste Management

- Choose smaller containers and more frequent collection. Do not allow waste to accumulate on-site.
- Separate recyclable materials from waste.
- Conduct visual inspections of dumpsters and recycling bins and remove contaminants.
- Stockpile processed materials on-site separately. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surfacewater. Cover to prevent windblown dust.



10

Fugitive Dust Suppression

- Apply water on haul roads.
- Haul materials in properly tarped or sealed containers.
- Restrict vehicle speeds to 10 mph.
- Cover excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases.
- Reduce the excavation size and/or number of excavations.
- Water-down equipment and excavation faces.

TOP TEN BMPs

for Pollution Prevention at the Construction Site

For More Information on **Pollution Prevention and Construction BMPs** contact:

Utah Department of Environmental Quality

www.deq.utah.gov/construction

Environmental Hotline: 1-800-458-0145



5

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out trash and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.



7

Site Stabilization

- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.